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ABSTRACT

The ten Chinese (Cantonese) short stories given in the student's reader are provided here, as well as a teacher's guide for their use. The English titles of the stories are: (1) "The Dictionary"; (2) "Come, Have Some Rice Noodles"; (3) "Where Shall We Go"; (4) "Beautiful Day"; (5) "The Little Dog's Wish"; (6) "Let's Go to the Movies"; (7) "Going to Los Angeles"; (8) "Spot's Birthday"; (9) "Visit to Siu Ming"; (10) "Who's Up There." The words in the glossary, which follows the stories, are arranged according to the number of strokes they contain. The teacher's guide concludes the book; for each story it provides text translations and suggestions for oral activities and seatwork in the classroom. (CFM)

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Level II

Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader

Teacher's Guide

Helene Lew

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Preface

The vocabulary and structures in this Level II Reader have been chosen to parallel with those taught in the Levels I and II Spoken Cantonese.

Materials:

1. Student's reader
2. Teacher's Guide
3. Student's Workbook:

   Exercises for each lesson

   Review exercises

   Word sheets for tracing practice -- have students paste these word sheets on construction paper, they last longer that way.

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小字典

小朋友，我們今天
來查生字。
把查出生字
的意思，
寫到你自己的小字典內。

來吃粉

「炒粉，湯粉，

新鮮米粉。

來，來，來，

快來買米粉。

炒粉，湯粉，好味道，

快快來，快快來，買些米粉吃」。

去那裏

「小朋友，你去那裏？」

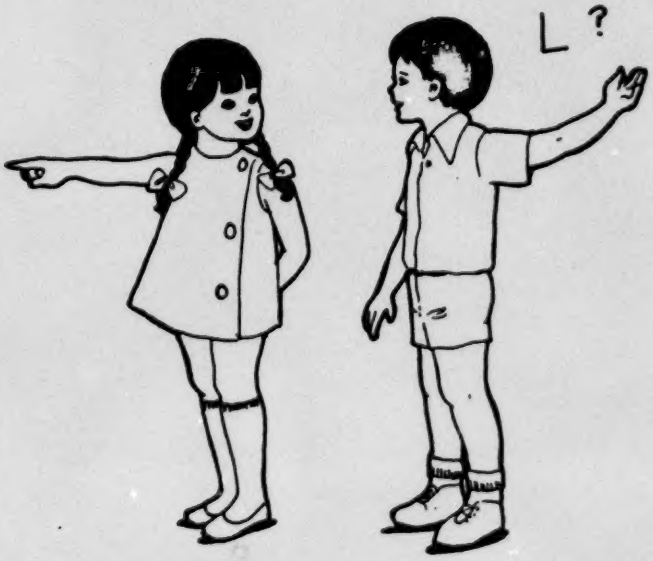
「我去公園，你呢？」

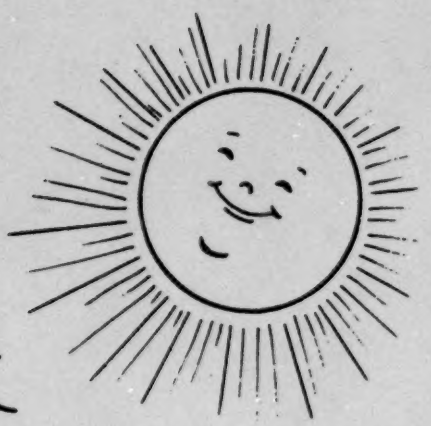
「我想去動物園。」

「我們這樣做吧！

我們今天一同去動物園，

明天，你和我去公園，好不好？」





天氣好

太陽出來了，
今天是晴天。
天氣好，天氣好，
大家精神好。
來來來，我們
一同玩，我們一同晒太陽。

小狗的希望

媽媽說：「今晚食焗牛肉？」

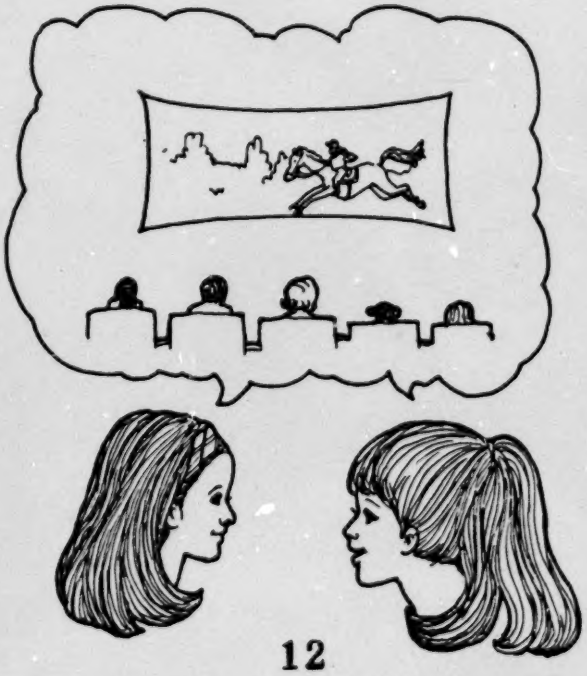
哥哥說：「不要焗，我想食炒牛肉。」

小狗說：「不要焗，也不要炒；新鮮牛肉最好食。」

看電影

「你明天在家做什麼？」「我還沒有決定．你呢？」

「我想去看電影．你去嗎？」「好的我們決定明天下午去看電影．」



去羅省

「我們今次怎樣去羅省」？

「我還沒有坐過火車去。

今次坐火車去羅省

好嗎」？「好的，

我們現在就去買火車票吧。」

小花的生日

歡迎．歡迎．歡迎

各位小朋友，參加

小花的生日會．

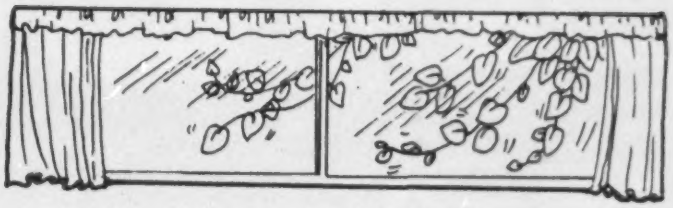
小花今天是一歲了．

小花說：「多謝．多謝，多謝各位

小朋友，到來參加我的生日會．」

探小明

小明不舒服，
他留在家裏，
我們去問候他。
大家帶着花去探小明。
花多放滿房。
上、下、左、右，各處都是花。



誰人在上面
沙沙沙．沙沙沙沙．
誰人在上面走來走去？
沙沙沙沙．沙沙沙沙．
我們到上面去看看．
看看誰人在上面？
哦！沒有人．原來是吹大風．

GLOSSARY

小字典

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一劃:

一 (n.) Unit. Union.
(adj.) One; a; an. First. Same; identical. All.
(v.) Unite into; unify.

一同 Together with; altogether.

二劃:

了 (adj.) Finished; concluded. Intelligent.
(v.) Understand. Complete; finish.
(adv.) Very; fully; wholly.

人 (n.) A person.

三劃:

小 (adj.) Small; tiny; little; young; slight.

已 (n.) Private; personal. Selfish.
(pron.) I; myself; self.

大 (adj.) Great; big; huge; gigantic. Chief; important.

也 (conj.) And; also; besides; still.

下 (n.) Bottom; lower portion.
(adj.) Inferior; poor in quality. Mean; low; vulgar. Next.
(v.) Go down. Descend. Fall.
(adv. or prep.) Below; beneath; under.

下午 Afternoon.

上 (n.) Superiors. Top; summit.
(adj.) Upper; high. Excellent. Previous; last.
(v.) Go up; ascend; mount. Esteem; exalt.
(adv.) Up; upward; above. Before.
(prep.) On; upon; above.

上午 Forenoon; morning.

上面 Upstairs; above.

四劃

友 (n.) A friend; a companion, an associate; a comrade.
(adj.) Friendly; fraternal; kind; cordial.
(v.) Make friends with. Help; befriend.

今 (adj.) Present; recent; modern
(adv.) Now; at present; nowadays; presently

今天 Today

天 (n.) The sky; heaven. Nature; A day
(adj.) Celestial; natural

天氣 Weather; climate.

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內 (n.) The internal organs.
(adj.) Inner; inside; internal; inferior. Inclusive.
(prep.) Within; in. Among; in the midst of; inside of.

公 (n.) A duke; a lord. The male of animals.
(adj.) Public; common; general; open; just; equitable; impartial; right.

公園 Park; garden.

不 (adj.) Not; no; never.

太 (adv.) Very; too; extremely.

太陽 The sun.

牛 (n.) An ox; a cow; a bull; cattle.

牛肉 Beef.

午 (n.) Noon; twelve o'clock in daytime.

什 (adj.) Sundry; miscellaneous.

什麼 What?

火 (n.) Fire; flame.
(v.) Burn; consume; fire.

火車 A train.

日 (n.) The sun. A day. Day time.
(adv.) Daily.

五劃:

生 (n.) Life. Birth. Means of living; livelihood.
(adj.) Living. Unacquainted. Raw; unripe.
(v.) Produce; grow.

生日 A birthday.

生字 New words; unfamiliar characters; vocabulary.

出 (v.) Go out. Proceed from; issue; appear. Excel. Produce; spring from. Pay.
(adv.) Out; abroad; forward.

加 (n.) Addition. Enlargement; increase.
(adj.) Extra; additional.
(v.) Add; increase. Advance; promote; confer; grant. Affix.

他 (pron.) He.
(adj.) Another; other.

右 (n.) The right.
(adj.) High; noble; honorable. Right hand.
(v.) Honor; give precedence to.

左 (n.) The left-hand side.
(adj.) Left.

去 (v.) Go; leave; quit; depart from.
(adj.) Apart; off; away.

六劃:

字 (n.) A written character; a writing; a word. A name.

字典 A dictionary.

自 (pron.) Oneself; self.
(adv.) Naturally; spontaneously. Personally; privately.
(prep.) From; since; hence.

自己 Self; oneself.

吃 (v.) Eat. Stutter; stammer.

米 (n.) Rice.

米粉 Noodles made from rice flour.

好 (n.) Advantage; benefit; profit; prosperity.
(adj.) Good; well; nice; fine; excellent. Dear; friendly; kind.
(v.) Love; fond of.
(adv.) Well.

肉 (n.) Flesh; meat. The pulp fruit.

在 (v.) In or at. Belong to; rest on; consist in. Live; dwell; reside; remain. Alive; exist.
(prep.) In; on; at; within.

在家 At home; indoors.

有 (adj.) Abundant; plentiful.
(v.) Have; possess. Exist. Attain.
(conj.) And; also

次 (n.) Order; position. A time.

各 (adj.) Each; every. Separate; various.

各位 Everyone.

各處 Everywhere.

多 (n.) Plenty; a great number.
(adj.) Many; numerous; plentiful; much.
(adv.) Often; mostly.

同 (adj.) Same; equal; similar; identical. Agreeing. All; united.
(v.) United. Harmonize. Combine.
(adv.) Alike; altogether.
(prep.) With; in company with.
(conj.) And; as well as; with.

七劃:

我 (pron.) I; me.

把 (n.) A handle. A bundle.
(v.) Grasp; hold; seize. Watch.

你 (pron.) You.

快 (n.) Cheerfulness. Promptness.
(adj.) Glad; joyful; happy; cheerful; joyous. Quick; sharp; speedy; fast; rapid; swift.

吧 (adv.) then; in that case.

那 (pron.) Which? What? Who?
(adj.) Plentiful; comfortable. That; those.
(adv.) How

那裏 Where.

希 (adj.) Few; scarce; rare. Unique.
(v.) Hope; anticipate; expect.
(adv.) Seldom; rarely.

希望 Hope.

决 (v.) Open out. Cut off. Decide; settle; determine; resolve upon.
(adv.) Certainly; decidedly; no doubt; surely; undoubtedly.

决定 Decide; determine; conclude; make a decision.

没 (adj.) Gone. Exhausted. Sunk; dead.
(v.) Die; perish. Sink; immerse; drown. Disappear; vanish.
(adv.) Not; no; never.
(prep.) Without.

没有 None; there is not.

坐 (v.) Sit; be seated. Rest; remain. Be situated; be located. Ride.
(adv.) Because.

車 (n.) A carriage; a vehicle; a car; a cart; a barrow; a wagon.
(v.) Turn over

位 (n.) A seat; a place; a position; a situation; a post.
Polite classifier for persons.

沙 (n.) Sand; pebbles. Reefs; sand banks; beaches. A desert. Sounds made by wind blowing through trees and leaves and similar sounds.

走 (v.) Walk; dash; gallop; run; hasten; proceed; go; flee.

吹 (n.) A puff; a blast; a gust.
(v.) Blow; puff; blast. Play on a musical instrument. Speak in praise of.

八劃:

些 (adj.) A little; some; a few.
(adv.) Slightly; a small degree; not much.

這些 These.

典 (n.) Law; rule; ordinances. A story; legend; literary quotations. Ceremony; rite; canon; statute; code.

字典 A dictionary.

朋 (n.) A friend; a companion; an associate. Acquaintance; equal; pair.
(v.) Associate.

朋友 A friend; an acquaintance; a companion.

來 (v.) Come; reach; effect; bring about.

的 (n.) The bull's eye of a target; an aim; a mark.
(adj.) Evident; actual; true. Belonging to.
(adv.) Clearly; evidently.

到 (v.) Reach; arrive; make way to; get at; attend to; come to.
(prep.) To; at; from; till; until.

炒 (v.) Fry; sautee.

味 (n.) Taste; flavor; savor; relish. Smell; scent. Interest.
(v.) Relish; take pleasure.

味道 Taste; flavor.

呢 (n.) A low sound; a murmur. Woolen cloth.
(conj.) What about?

和 (n.) Harmony; union; agreement. Conciliation after a strife; peace.
(adj.) Mild; peaceful. Harmonious; amiable.
(v.) Be on friendly terms; be at peace. Fit. Unite; harmonize. Mix.
(prep.) With

明 (n.) The dawn. Clearness; brilliance.
(adj.) Bright; clear; intelligent. Plain; evident; apparent. Light; brilliant.
(v.) Illustrate. Shed light on. Comprehend; understand; know; perceive.

明天 Tomorrow

玩 (n.) Toys; trinkets.
(v.) Amuse with; play with; make sport of.

狗 (n.) A dog.
(adj.) Petty; contemptible.

定 (adj.) Fixed; firm; stable; tranquil; secure; steady.
(v.) Fix; determine; arrange. Order; settle; decide.
(adv.) Really; absolutely. At rest; surely; certainly.

决定 Decide; determine.

花 (n.) A flower; blossom; a bloom.
(adj.) Variegated; flavored or ornamented.

迎 (v.) Meet; welcome; receive.

服 (n.) Clothes, dress, garment. Mourning. A dose of medicine.
(v.) Dress; put on. Serve; wait on. Be accustomed to. Fulfill the duties of an office.

放 (v.) Set free; liberate; loosen; let off; release; let go. Place; put; settle; lay down. Send away; scatter. Discharge; banish; exile. Extend; magnify; enlarge.

房 (n.) A chamber; a room.

九劃

查 (v.) Examine; search; investigate.

查出 Discover; find out; seek out.

思 (n.) Desire; thoughts; ideas; meditation; meaning.
心 (v.) Think; consider; intend; reflect; contemplate.

是 (adj.) Right; correct. This.
(v.) The verb to be.
(adv.) Such; thus. Yes.

食 (n.) A meal; food; fare. An eclipse.
(v.) Eat; devor; take; live on; feed on.

看 (v.) Look at; see. Look after; take care of; regard carefully; observe; guard; watch over; attend. Practice. Visit.

省 (n.) A province.

羅省 Los Angeles

怎 (adv.) How? Why? What?

怎樣 How? In what way?

面 (n.) The face. The front; the surface. A plane. A side.

風 (n.) Wind; a gust; a gale; a breeze. Manner; style; custom; habit; example; usage.

要 (adj.) Important; necessary; essential.
(v.) Desire; want; require; ask for; demand; claim; force.
(adv.) Must.

十劃:

粉 (n.) Flour; ponder. Cosmetic.
(v.) Whitewash; whiten. Pulverize; grind to powder.

晒 (v.) To be out in the sunshine. To let dry in the sun.

氣 (n.) Air; steam; gas; vapor; atmosphere; mist; fume. Breath. Spirit. Temper. Influence. Smell. Weather; climate.
(v.) Irritate; enrage.

天氣 The weather.

家 (n.) A household; a family; a home. A house; dwelling.
(adj.) Domestic.
(v.) Live in; dwell.

大家 Everyone.

哥 (n.) An older brother.

留 (v.) Detain; keep; leave behind; remain; delay; retain; stay; save; reserve.

候 (n.) Season; time.
(v.) Wait for; await; expect. Inquire after; visit.

哦 (conj.) Oh.

原 (n.) A plain; a plateau; a field; a terrace. An origin; a source; a beginning.
(adj.) Natural; original. Proper; primary.
(v.) Forgive; remit; excuse; pardon.

原來 As a matter of fact; cause; reason.

們 (n.) A word added to the singular pronouns I, you, he, she; to express their plurals.

我們 We; us.

神 (n.) Spirits; divinities; gods; the soul; the animal spirits. Appearance; expression.
(adj.) Divine; spiritual; supernatural.
(v.) Deity.

精神 Soul; spirit; mind; will; mental energy; vigor.

十一劃:

這 (adj.) This.
(adv.) Here, Now.

這些 These.

望 (n.) Hope; expectation.
(v.) Hope; expect; look forward to.
Look at; look; oversee.

希望 Hope; wish.

晚 (n.) Evening; sunset; twilight; night time.
(adj.) Late; behind.
(adv.) Lately.

焗 (v.) Roast; bake.

票 (n.) A warrant. A ticket. A bill. A certificate; a document. A bank note. A coupon.

現 (n.) The brilliancy of a jewel; the glitter of gems.
(adj.) Conspicuous; apparent. Plain.
(v.) Manifest; display; come out; appear.
(adv.) Now; at present. At once.

現在 Now; at the present.

參 (v.) Take part in; participate; be concerned with. Mix; blend. See a superior. Advise; consult with Impeach.

參加 Participate.

處 (n.) A place; a state; a region; a location; position; condition. A department; an office.
(v.) Be at; rest; live; be in a state of; dwell; stay. Deal; treat; place; set; put; meet out; manage; dispose of.

問 (v.) Ask; question; inquire. Investigate; try; examine. Give sentence. Clear up a doubt. Hold responsible for.

問候 Inquire about a person's health; pay respects to; present one's compliments to; pay a visit to; greet.

探 (n.) Detective; spy.
(v.) Feel with the hand. Search out; detect; find out. Explore. Visit.

都 (n.) The metroplis or capital; a large city.
(adj.) Beautiful; elegant; fine; graceful.
(adv.) All; altogether; also.

帶 (n.) A belt; a girdle; a bandage; a ribbon. A zone; a region.
(v.) Take with one; bring; wear; carry. Lead.

帶着 Bring.

做 (v.) Do; act; perform. Work.

動 (n.) Motion. Movement; momentum. Action. Conduct; behavior. Agitation.
(adj.) Moveable. Restless.
(v.) Move; affect; induce; influecne. Stir; shake. Issue forth. Take action; act.

動物 Animals.

十二劃:

湯 (n.) Hot water; broth; soup.

買 (v.) Buy; purchase.

晴 (n.) The fine weather; the clear sky.
(v.) Clear up.

晴天 Fine weather; a clear sky.

陽 (n.) The male or positive principle. The positive side; ethereal parts of a matter. The sun.
(adj.) Male; masculine. Sunny; light; bright; brilliant.

最 (adv.) Very, exceedingly; in the highest degree.

就 (v.) Go to; follow. Approach; go near. Complete; finish; accomplish; take hold.
(adv.) Then; just now. Immediately; forthwith. Thereupon; presently.
(conj.) If; provided; then; even if.

着 (n.) A composition; a literary production.
(adj.) Clear; conspicuous; famous; well-know; prominent; bright; ovious.
(v.) Edit; write; display; manifest; compose. Touch; attach to.

舒 (adj.) Comfortable; exhilarated; leisurely; at ease.
(v.) Expand; unroll; spread out; stretch out; open.

舒服 In good health; comfortable; in easy circumstance; cozy.

不舒服 Not well; sick.

十三劃:

意 (n.) Thought; opinion; intention; idea; purpose. Meaning.

意思 Intention; intent; thought; meaning.

新 (adj.) New; fresh; modern; recent.
(v.) Renew; renovate; improve.
(adv.) Newly; anew.

道 (n.) A road; a path; the right way. The truth; principle; a doctrine. Religion. A circuit. A word.
(v.) Speak; tell. Govern; lead.

裏 (n.) A lining.
(adj.) Inside; internal; inner.
(adv.) In.
(prep.) Within; in.

裏面 Interior; inside; within.

園 (n.) An enclosure; a yard; a garden; a park; an orchard. A theater.

公園 Park.

動物園 Zoo.

想 (n.) An idea; a conception; a thought.
(v.) Think; consider; hope; anticipate.

媽 (n.) A mother.

電 (n.) Lightning; electricity.
(adj.) Electric.

電影 A moving picture; a film; a motion picture.

嗎 (n.) An interrogative sign; what?

過 (n.) An error; a fault; a mistake; a sign of ignorance.
(v.) Pass; cross; go by; march. Pass through; exceed. Make a mistake.
(adv.) Too.
(prep.) Over; above; beyond.

會 (n.) An association; a society; a club; a union. A junction. A meeting.
(v.) Assemble; meet together; associate. Be able; should.

歲 (n.) A year. Age.
(adj.) Yearly; annual.
(adv.) Yearly.

十四劃:

精 (n.) Cleaned rice. Essence. Spirit. An apparition.
(adj.) Skillful; skilled; versed; expert. Fine; delicate; choice.

精神 Soul; spirit; mind; will; mental energy; vigor.

說 (n.) Words; speech; sayings.
(v.) Talk; speak; tell; say; narrate; explain; persuade; say.

麼 (n.) A sort.
(adj.) Small; delicate. An interrogative sign.

滿 (n.) Fullness.
(adj.) Full; sufficient; enough. Complete; whole; entire.
(v.) Fill up; complete; abound.

十五劃:

寫 (v.) Write; Draw.

樣 (n.) A kind; a manner; a way; a pattern; a model; an example.

影 (n.) A shadow; an image. A picture.
(v.) Copy; trace.

誰 (pron.) Who? Whom? Which? Whose? Anyone.

誰人 Who.

十六劃:

鮮 (n.) Fresh fish; fresh game.
(adj.) Fresh; new; pure; bright; clean.
Few; rare; uncommon.

十七劃:

還 (v.) Go or come back; return.
Surround. Revolve; rotate.
Repay; give back; recompose.
(adv.) Still; furthermore; at once;
forthwith; even; yet.

謝 (v.) Thank; express gratitude.
Refuse; reject; decline.
Acknowledge; accept.

多謝 Thank you.

十九劃:

羅 (n.) A net to catch birds. A kind of light silk; gauze.
(v.) Spread out; gather together; arrange; set out in order.

羅省 Los Angeles.

二十二劃

歡 (adj.) Jolly; cheerful; merry; pleased; happy.
(v.) Rejoice; be pleased; be glad.

歡迎 Welcome.

Teacher's Guide to

Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader

The Dictionary 小字典

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

The Dictionary

Boys and girls, today we're going to work on our vocabulary. Look up the meaning of those words that you don't know, then write them in your own dictionaries.

2. Compound words:
字典,自己,生字,查出,意思

3. Have class repeat sentences.

4. Separate the spoken from the written.

In order to help students to recognize the difference between spoken and written expressions use the symbol ( ) to elicit spoken expressions from students, e.g. 我們 = ( ) Explain that 我們 is for reading and writing. The spoken form is (我哋) (Anything inside the symbol ( ) is for teacher's eyes only, not for use in student's formal reading and writing.)

Familiarize students with the following:

我們 = (我哋)　　今天 = (今日)

來 = (嚟)　　的 = (嘅)

Present the lesson informally (spoken form) again:

小朋友，我哋今日嚟查生字。
把查出生字嘅意思，
寫到你自己嘅小字典內。

II. Seatwork

A. Worlbook -- word sheets

1. Have students trace and practice writing strokes from their word sheets: words #1-12.

2. Have students trace and practice the words in the lesson: 小 #23, 字 #24, 典 #25, 朋 #26, 友 #27 我 #28, 們 #29, 今 #30, 天 #31, 來 #32, 生 #33, 把 #34, 出 #35, 的 #36, 意 #37, 思 #38, 寫 #40, 到 #41, 你 #42, 自 #43, 己 #44, 內 #45, 查 #39.

B. Student's dictionary

1. Have each student staple 12 sheets of paper together and put his/her name on the front page.

2. Number the rest of the pages consecutively, on both sides of the pages(1-22). The page number also represents the stroke number.

3. Have students enter all new words in their own dictionaries. For example, take the first word: 小

a. Count the number of strokes: 3.

b. Turn to the page in the Glossary that contains the 3-stroke words (p. 15-16). Find the word: 小 and read the meaning.

c. Have students turn to page 3 in their own dictionaries. Enter the the word: 小 and its

meaning on this page as their first entry for 3-stroke words.

C. Workbook -- Exercise I (p. 2)

1. Students may answer in English first and try to figure out how to answer it in Chinese.

(小朋友今天)要查生字。

2. Change to the plural:

我→我 們　　小朋友→小朋友

你→你 們　　他→他們

生字→生字　　字典→字典

3. Translate into English:

dictionary

vocabulary

look up

meaning

oneself, own

Come, Have Some Rice Noodles 來吃粉

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it the class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

Come, Have Some Rice Noodles

"Fried rice noodles, soup rice noodles, fresh rice noodles. Come and have some rice noodles. Fried rice noodles, soup rice noodles, savory and tasty. Come and have some rice noodles now."

2. Compound words:

米粉, 新鮮, 味道, 來吃, 來買.

3. Have class repeat the sentences.

4. Separate the spoken from the written:

來 = 嚟　　吃 = 吃, 食

些 = 啲

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

嚟食粉

炒粉, 湯粉, 新鮮米粉. 嚟, 嚟, 嚟.
快嚟買米粉。炒粉, 湯粉, 好味道.
快快嚟, 快快嚟, 買啲米粉食。

II. Seatwork

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in this lesson. Underlined words are new in this lesson.: 來 #32, 吃 #46, 粉 #47, 炒 #48, 湯 #49, 新 #50, 鮮 #51, 米 #52, 快 #53, 買 #54, 好 #55, 味 #56, 道 #57, 些 #58.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students look up the underlined words and enter them in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise II (p. 3)

1. Copy

2. 吃, 快, 來, 是, 粉, 買

3. rice noodles

fresh

taste

fried rice noodles

soup rice noodles

Review I : (Workbook -- Exercise 3, p. 4)

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce text to class by either reading it to the class or have a student read it.

B. Translation of text:

Boys and girls, this is my dictionary. I'm looking up the meaning of these words and writing them in my own dictionary.

II. Written activity -- copy the text.

Where Shall We Go 去那裏

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

Where Shall We Go

"Where're you going?"

"I'm (thinking of) going to the zoo."

"Let's do it this way. We'll both go to the zoo today. And, tomorrow, you'll go to the park with me. All right?"

2. Have class repeat sentences.

3. Explain compound words: 那裏, 公園, 動物園, 我們, 這樣, 今天, 一同, 明天.

4. Separate the spoken from the written:

那裏 = 邊度(邊處)

這樣做吧 = 咁樣做喇

我們 = 我哋　今天 = 今日

一同 = 一齊　明天 = 嚟日

你和我 = 你同我

好不好 = 好唔好呀

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

去邊度(邊處)

"小朋友，你去邊度(邊處)呀?"

"我去公園。你呢?""我想去動物園。"

"我哋咁樣做喇。我哋今日一齊去動物園。嚟日，你同我去公園。好唔好呀?"

II. Seatwork

A. Trace and practice words in this lesson:

去#59, 那#60, 裏#61, 小#23, 朋#26, 友#27

你#42, 我#28, 公#62, 園#63, 呢#64, 想#65

動#66, 物#67, 們#29, 這#68, 樣#69, 做#70,

吧#71, 今#30, 天#31, 一#13, 同#72, 明#73,

和 #74, 好 #55, 不 #75.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the new words (underlined) in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise IV (p. 5.)

1. The use of the expression 你呢 to avoid repeating the same question over again. The equivalents to 你呢 are as follow:

1) 你呢? = 你好嗎?

2) 你呢? = 你有什麼?

3) 你呢? = 你做什麼?

2. Translation

where

tomorrow

park

zoo

together

today

Beautiful Day 天氣好

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

Beautiful Day

The sun's out, it's a sunny day today.

Beautiful, beautiful day, and everyone's feeling

peppy. Come, let us play and enjoy the sunshine together.

2. Have class repeat the sentences.

3. Explain compound words:

天氣, 太陽, 晴天, 精神。

4. Separate the spoken from the written:

是 = 係　　來 = 嚟

一同 = 一齊　　我們 = 我哋

晴天 = 好天　　玩 = 嘅玩(音反)

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

天氣好

太陽出嚟喇　今日(係)好天。天氣好, 天氣好 大家精神好。嚟 嚟 嚟, 我哋 大家一齊 嘅玩(音反), 我哋大家一齊晒太陽。

II. Seatwork

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in this lesson:

天 #31, 氣 #76, 好 #55, 太 #77, 陽 #78, 出 #35, 來 #32, 了 #79, 是 #80, 晴 #81, 大 #82, 家 #83, 精 #84, 神 #85, 我 #28, 們 #29, 一 #13, 同 #72, 玩 #86, 晒 #87.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the underlined words in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise V (p. 7)

1. The expression 了 is used to show a recent change. 太陽出來了 is actually a combination of the two statements: The sun is out now. But it wasn't a while ago.

	Now	A while ago A while ago
天氣好了	天氣好。	天氣不好
精神好了	精神好。	精神不好

2. Translate

weather

sun

sunny

peppy

come out

Review II (Workbook -- Exercise 6, p. 8)

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce text to class by either reading it to the class, or have a student read it.

B. Translation of text:

Today's weather's good. We want to go out to enjoy the sun. I'm going, you're going, he's also going. Everyone's feeling peppy. Let us go to play in the park.

II. Written activity -- copy the text.

The Little Dog's Wish 小狗的希望

I. Oral activites

A. Introduce the lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text

The Little Dog's Wish

Mother says: "Shall we have roast beef tonight?" Big Brother says: "Don't roast it. I want (to eat) sauteed beef." Little Dog says: " Don't roast it, and don't sautee it, fresh(raw) beef tastes best to me."

2. Have class repeat the sentences.

3. Explain compound words: 希望, 牛肉, 好食.

4. Separate the spoken from the written:

的 = (嘅)　　說 = (話)

不要 = (唔要)　　也 = (又)

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

小狗嘅希望

媽媽話: "今晚食焗牛肉好嗎?"

哥哥話: "唔要焗, 我想食炒牛肉."

小狗話: "唔要焗, 又唔要炒,

新鮮牛肉最好食."

II. Seatwork

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in this lesson:

小 #23, 狗 #88, 的 #36, 希 #89, 望 #90, 媽 #91, 說 #92, 今 #30, 晚 #93, 食 #94, 焗 #95, 牛 #96, 肉 #97, 哥 #98, 不 #75, 要 #99, 想 #65, 炒 #48, 也 #100, 新 #50, 鮮 #51, 最 #101, 好 #55.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the underlined words in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise VII (p. 9)

1. 小狗想食新鮮牛肉.

2. 媽媽想食焗牛肉.

3. 哥哥想食炒牛肉.

4. Translate

hope, dream, wish

beef

delicious

want to eat

5. Words arranged by number of strokes:

小　　不　　肉　　希　　狗　　食

Going to the Movies 看電影

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce the lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

Going to the Movies

"What are you going to do at home tomorrow?"

"I haven't decided yet. What about you?"

"I want to go to the movies. Do you want to go?"

"Yes. We'll go to the movies tomorrow afternoon."

2. Explain compound words:

電影, 明天, 什麼, 決定, 想去.

3. Separate the spoken from the written:

看=睇　明天=嚟日　什麼=乜嘢

在家=喺屋企　我們=我哋

還沒有=還未　下午=下晝

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

睇電影

"你嚟日喺屋企做乜嘢呀?"

"我還未決定。你呢?"

"我想去睇電影。你去嗎?"

"好。我哋決定嚟日下晝去睇電影。"

II. Seatwork

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in this lesson:

看 #102, 電 #103, 影 #104, 你 #42, 明 #73, 天 #31, 在 #105, 家 #83, 做 #70, 什 #106, 麼 #107, 我 #28, 還 #108, 沒 #109, 有 #110, 決 #111, 定 #112, 呢 #64, 想 #65, 去 #59, 嗎 #113, 好 #55, 的 #36, 們 #29, 下 #114, 午 #115.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the underlined words in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise VIII (p. 10)

1. 小朋友決定去看電影.

2. 中意./ 唔中意.

3. Translation

電影

明天

什麼

決定

想去

想去看

Review III (Workbook Exercise 6, p. 8)

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce text to class

B. Translation of text:

What shall we do tomorrow?

Come, let us decide together.

Shall we agree to go play in the park and enjoy the sunshine?

II. Written activity -- copy the text.

Going to Los Angeles 去羅省

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to the class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text

Going to Los Angeles

"How shall we go to Los Angeles this time?"

"I've yet to take the train to Los Angeles. Can we go by train this time?"

"Fine. We'd better go buy our tickets now."

2. Have class repeat sentences.

3. Explain compound words:
羅省, 怎樣, 火車, 火車票.

4. Separate the spoken from the written:

怎樣 = (點樣)　　現在 = (而家)

還沒有 = (還未)

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

去羅省

"我哋今次點樣去羅省呀?"

"我還未坐過火車去。

今次坐火車去羅省好嗎?"

"好,我哋而家就去買火車票喇。"

II. Seatwork

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in the lesson:

去 #59, 羅 #116, 省 #117, 我 #28, 們 #29

今 #30, 次 #118, 怎 #119 樣 #69 還 #108,

沒 #109, 有 #110, 坐 #120, 過 #121, 火 #122,

車 #123, 好 #55, 嗎 #113, 的 #36, 現 #124

在 #105, 就 #125, 買 #54, 票 #126, 吧 #71.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students look up the underlined words and enter them in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise 10 (p. 12)

1. Two names for Sacramento: 二埠, 沙加緬度

2. Translation:

羅省, 今次, 怎樣, 火車,

現在。

3. The expression 過 is used as an auxiliary to a verb to show that something had been done, e. g.:

I eat rice noodles. I had eaten rice noodles.

我吃米粉。 我吃過米粉。

Ask students to explain the meaning of their new sentences:

我去過羅省。(I had been to Los Angeles.)

我坐過火車。(I had ridden on a train.)

我食過焗牛肉。(I had eaten roast beef.)

4. The negative form to the sentences in #3 is 還沒有-- not yet, e. g.:

I had eaten rice noodles. I have not eaten rice noodles yet.

我吃過米粉。 我還沒有吃過米粉。

Ask students to explain the meaning of their new sentences:

我還沒有去過羅省。
(I've not been to Los Angeles yet.)

我還沒有坐過火車。
(I've not ridden on a train yet.)

我還沒有食過焗牛肉。
(I've not eaten roast beef yet.)

Spots' Birthday 小花的生日

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to the class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

Spots' Birthday

Welcome, welcome. Everyone, welcome to Spots' birthday party. Spots says: "Thank you, thank you. Thank you, everyone, for coming to my birthday party."

2. Have class repeat sentences.

3. Explain compound words: 歡迎, 參加, 多謝

4. Separate the spoken from the written.

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

小花嘅生日

歡迎，歡迎。歡迎各位小朋友，
參加小花嘅生日會。
小花今日係一歲喇。
小花話："多謝，多謝。多謝各位小朋友，
到嚟參加我嘅生日會。"

II. Seatwork

A. Trace and practice words in this lesson:

小 #23, 花 #127, 的 #36, 生 #33, 日 #128,
歡 #129, 迎 #130, 各 #131, 位 #132, 朋 #26,
友 #27, 參 #133, 加 #134, 會 #135, 今 #30,
天 #31, 是 #80, 一 #13, 歲 #136, 了 #79,

說 #92, 多 #137, 謝 #138, 到 #41, 來 #32, 我 #28.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the underlined in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise 11 (p. 14)

1. 今天是小花的生日.

2. Translation:

生日, 多謝,
生日會, 參加,
歡迎.

3. Translation:

a. Welcome to Los Angeles.

b. Welcome to the movies.

c. Welcome to have some roast beef. (Please)

d. (You're) welcome to play with us.

e. (You're) welcome to go to the park with us.

f. Welcome to have some rice noodles. (Please)

Review IV (Workbook -- Exercise 12)

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce text to class by either reading it to the class or have a student read it.

B. Translation of text:

You'd like to go to Los Angeles with us, is that right?

We'll leave early tomorrow morning by train.

You'd better go buy your train ticket now.

II. Written activity -- copy the text.

Visit to Siu Ming 探小明

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text:

Visit to Siu Ming

Siu Ming isn't well, and he's staying home today. We went to visit him. We all brought flowers for Siu Ming. His room is so full of flowers -- up, down, left, right -- flowers everywhere.

2. Have class repeat the sentences.

3. Explain compound words:

舒服，問候，大家，各處.

4. Separate the spoken from the written:

不 = 唔　在 = 喺　家 = 屋企

他 = 佢　各處 = 處處　是 = 係

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

探小明

小明唔舒服。佢留係屋企裏，

我哋去問候佢。大家帶花去探小明。

花多放滿房，上下左右處處都係花。

II. Written activitites

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in this lesson:

探 #139, 小 #23, 明 #73, 不 #75, 舒 #140, 服 #141, 他 #142, 留 #143, 在 #105, 家 #83, 裏 #61, 我 #28, 們 #29, 去 #59, 問 #150, 候 #144, 大 #82, 帶 #145, 着 #146, 花 #127, 多 #137, 放 #147, 滿 #148, 房 #149, 上 #151, 下 #114, 左 #152, 右 #153, 各 #131, 處 #154, 都 #155, 是 #80.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the underlined words in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise 13 (p. 17)

1. 小明不舒服。

2. 他留在家裏。

3. 他的朋友帶花來探他。

4. Translation

不舒服， 留在家

探， 各處

問候， 滿

5. The expression "在" as a preposition used in conjunction with location -- at, in, on.

at the park 在公園

at the zoo 在動物園

in Los Angeles 在羅省

in front 在前面

in back 在後面

in Sacramento 在二埠

on top 在上面

on the bottom 在下面

6. Change the above to the negative by adding the expression: 不.

在公園 ⟶ 不在公園
在動物園 ⟶ 不在動物園
在羅省 ⟶ 不在羅省
在二埠 ⟶ 不在二埠
在沙加緬度 ⟶ 不在沙加緬度
在前面 ⟶ 不在前面
在後面 ⟶ 不在後面
在上面 ⟶ 不在上面
在下面 ⟶ 不在下面

Who's up There 誰人在上面

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce lesson by reading it to class.

B. Explain vocabulary

1. Translation of text

Who's up There

Whoo - oo - sh, whoo - oo - sh.

Is there someone walking back and forth upstairs?

Whoo - oo -sh, whoo - oo - sh.

Let's go see who's up there.

Oh, there's no one here, it's only the wind.

2. Have class repeat the sentences.

3. Separate the spoken from the written:

誰人 = 邊個　　在 = 喺　　沒有 = 冇

看看 = 睇一睇　　是 = 係

Present the lesson again informally(spoken form):

邊個喺上面(便)

沙沙沙，沙沙沙。

邊個喺上面走嚟走去呀？

沙沙沙，沙沙沙。

我哋去上面睇一睇

睇見邊個喺上面呀？

哦！冇人喺呢度(處)，原嚟係大風吹。

II. Seatwork

A. Workbook -- word sheets

Trace and practice the words in this lesson:

誰 #156, 人 #157, 在 #105, 上 #151, 面 #158
沙 #159, 走 #160, 來 #32, 去 #59, 我 #28,
們 #29, 到 #41, 看 #102, 哦 #161, 沒 #109,
有 #110, 原 #162, 是 #80 吹 #163, 大 #82,
風 #164.

B. Student dictionaries

Have students put the underlined words in their own dictionaries.

C. Workbook -- Exercise 14 (p. 20-22)

1. 吹大風

2. Translation

風，　　誰人
上面，　　原來
走來走去，　　吹
沙沙沙，　　去看看

3. Two ways of changing a statement to question by using 1) 誰人 , and 2) 是不是

小朋友要查生字.

1) 誰人要查生字？
2) 小朋友是不是要查生字？

我們去買火車票。

1) 誰人去買火車票？

2) 我們是不是去買火車票？

他們去看電影。

1) 誰人去看電影？

2) 他們是不是去看電影？

哥哥想食炒牛肉。

1) 誰人想食炒牛肉？

2) 哥哥是不是想食炒牛肉？

大家買米粉食。

1) 誰人買米粉食？

2) 大家是不是買米粉食？

小明不舒服。

1) 誰人不舒服？

2) 小明是不是不舒服？

Review V (Workbook -- Exercise 15, p. 23)

I. Oral activities

A. Introduce text to class.

B. Translation of text:

Whoo - oo - sh, whoo - oo - sh.

Who's running back and forth in the room?

Will you go with me to take a look?

Whoo - oo - sh, whoo - oo - sh.

Come, look. It's only the dog and the cat playing in the room.

II. Written activity -- copy the text.

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